

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

ESTABLISHED 1877.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
ADVANCE BY POSTAGE.

Foreign postage, \$1.00 in addition to subscription price.
Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

ADVERTISING RATES—FAT.
20c per square line for display.
25c per square line for classified columns.

50c per cent line for reading notices.
Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.
No discount for time or space.
Columns 2 1/4 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page.
Sample copies mailed free on request.

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Office as second-class matter.

JAMES M. MOY, Editor.

Office: 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 21, 1907.

NOTE.
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Gov. Haskell signified his entrance into office by a vigorous assertion of States Rights. Oklahoma would begin where South Carolina left off.

Buckwheat cakes, that appetizing breakfast dish, will cost us somewhat more than last year, since the crop has fallen off 2,000,000 bushels, with a yield of nearly a bushel less per acre.

The fact that we were able to get \$64,000,000 in gold from Europe on short notice and easy terms shows conclusively that the European financiers regard this country as wonderfully sound and safe.

Joe Bailey's enemies in Texas are not a reversing device. At the next primaries will be submitted to the people for their adoption a demand for Bailey to retire from the Senate.

Ex-Senator Allee, of Delaware, is out squarely for the third term. This might count for more if there was a chance of carrying more than what John Randolph described Delaware, "three Counties at low tide, two at high," which is the extent of Mr. Allee's influence.

People who talk about making an end of panics by changes in the banking laws are about as sensible as the woman who would take the tariff out of politics. Panics will come just as long as men make undue haste to be rich and grossly violate business laws in their mad chase of wealth.

A careful study of the patients in the French Insane Asylum develops that 13.6 per cent of them were directly due to the use of alcohol. One-half this number was due to abstinence or similar drinks. The report greatly fortifies the position of the French Temperance League, which is making a crusade against intemperance, and particularly the sale of absinth and similar liquors.

San Francisco is making a warfare upon rats akin to that which New Orleans and other cities have made upon muskies. The earthquake made millions of new shelters for rats, and they increased beyond computation. Not only are they greatly destructive of property, but it is known that they are the active agents in distributing the fearful bubonic plague which has ravaged Asiatic cities. The city is now offering a bonus for rat killing.

The Canal Record shows a wonderful progress in the amount of excavation done during the past 10 months by the steam shovels. The total work on the Culebra division for 1904 was 243,472 cubic yards. This was increased in 1905 to 314,254 cubic yards. In 1906 the total leaped to 2,792,391 cubic yards, while for the 10 months ending with October there were 7,351,913 cubic yards, or a little over three times the total excavation for the previous year.

Chairman Connors, of the New York Democratic Committee, says that Bryan will not do at all. He is liked less in the East than ever. M. E. Ingalls says that Bryan is the man, because he has learned a whole lot in the last 15 years and outgrown his free silver folly. Chairman Tom Taggart, of the Democratic National Committee, and ex-Mayor Hopkins say that Cleveland is the only man to lead the Democracy out of the wilderness. So there you are. If you want an agreeable diversity of views you need not go farther than the next two Democrats you meet.

The Texas Republic is the name of a bright, aggressive, well-edited paper, started at San Antonio, Tex., with Mose C. Harris as the editor. It looks as if there was a field for it, and from the way the editor lives things up he will soon make a field if one does not already exist. He has hosted Fairbanks's name at the head of the columns as his candidate for President, and thrown down the gauntlet to all comers. It is to be hoped that the paper will make the success which it seems so richly deserve.

Prohibition is a burning issue in Texas, and an exigent question is whether wine will be served at a grand banquet which is to be pulled off at San Antonio during the International Fair. The Governor of Texas will preside, and there will be representatives from the Mexican Government, who have to be treated with the utmost hospitality. Two bitterly hostile factions in the Democracy in Texas are seeking to make political capital out of the matter, precisely as the Republican faction in Indiana made capital out of the cocktail at the Fairbanks dinner, and each hopes to make the same sort of a ten strike.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In accordance with a time-honored custom which has gradually commended itself to our people and extended in observance all over the country, the President has designated next Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of thanksgiving for all the blessings that we enjoy.

We owe this gracious custom to the Puritans. The old Puritans were so disgusted with the excesses and debaucheries which accompanied the celebration of Christmas in "Merrie Old England" that they set their hard, resolute faces sternly against the festival. They denounced it as "a pagan survival" and a perpetuation of heathenish customs, which had existed before the coming of Christianity.

The historical reasons were all on their side. As far as could be gleaned from the sacred record Christmas was nowhere near the date of the Nativity of Christ. Dec. 25 came in the height of the rainy season in Judea, and shepherds could hardly have been watching their flocks at night under starry skies. The early Christians celebrated the Nativity at various dates in May and April, some of them as early as January. On the other hand, the Kelts and Germans had been for centuries celebrating the Winter solstice as the most important period of the year, as the death of the old year and the beginning of the new, when the forces of nature resumed their activities. The Kelts and Germans called it their great Yuletide, and believed that in the 12 days from Dec. 25 to Jan. 6 they could trace the personal movements and interferences of the great gods with the earth. These ideas passed largely into the observance of Christmas, when it was finally adopted by the Roman Catholic Church as the period of the Nativity.

In the British Isles the 12 nights became a season of the wildest license and excess, and met the sternest condemnation from the reformers, particularly the Scotch Presbyterians and English Non-Confessionals.

Those who immigrated to New England would have nothing of Christmas. But the necessity of some form of celebration and thanks to the Almighty at the close of the year became evident to their serious minds, and after the first harvest of the colonists in New England in 1621 a day of thanksgiving and prayer was proclaimed by Gov. Bradford. In 1623 a day of fasting and prayer in the midst of a drought was changed to thanksgiving by the coming of rain during the prayers.

Thereafter there were regular thanksgiving days appointed after every harvest, and sufficiently remote from Christmas not to have any connection with what had been denounced as a "pagan survival" and a "pagan festival."

The first of the New England Colonies followed the example of Massachusetts with annual thanksgiving days proclaimed by the Governors, and during the Revolution a day of National Thanksgiving was annually recommended by Congress.

In 1864, after our decisive victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, President Lincoln proclaimed a day of National Thanksgiving. This was largely due to the influence of the New England Presbyterians and to that of Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Ladies' Book. That year the thrilling victories of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge came to add the keenest zest to our first National Thanksgiving, and fixed the custom permanently upon the country. It has now taken rank with Washington's Birthday and the Fourth of July as a National function, and comes as near as either of the others to being a National holiday.

As has been repeatedly explained in these columns, there is no such thing as a National holiday, nor can there be one. Holidays are a matter exclusively pertaining to the States. The President merely recommends that such a day be set apart, and the Governors of the several States accept his recommendation and issue proclamations in accordance therewith.

For a long time the Governors of the Southern States held off from recognizing the festival, but now nearly all of them accept it, and issue proclamations the same as the Governors of the other States.

No Nation on earth has as much reason to be devoutly grateful on the forthcoming Thanksgiving Day than ours. We have a prosperity far exceeding that of any other country in the world, and it is only disturbed, not threatened, by the flurry among the reckless gamblers and speculators in New York. We have had harvests of great bountifulness, and want is unknown from one end of the land to the other. We have had neither wars nor rumors of wars to disturb our peace. Never in the history of the country has our foreign horizon appeared more clear, pestilence has stayed its hand, and in the \$7,000,000 of people in our country, stretching over the greater part of a hemisphere, there has been a singular freedom from all manner of wasting disease. There is work and wages for every man under the shadow of the Flag, and wherever our banner floats men are better, happier, freer and more contented than any other people on whom the sun shines in his journey around the globe.

Let us all, therefore, unite in our several places of worship next Thursday with feelings of exuberant gratitude to the Giver of All Good Things for the blessings which He hath lavished upon our land.

Very sad news comes from the northwestern coast of Spain. It has been raining there for 42 days without intermission, destroying the vintage and making the maize crop hardly worth harvesting. The fishing has also been very disappointing, and there are thousands of hardy fishermen reduced to beggary. The result is that the people are leaving the country in great numbers for America, which movement is being strongly favored by the steamship companies offering unusual inducements. We can view this immigration with more satisfaction than many others that have come to us, since the people of Gallisia are probably the best of the Spaniards. Ethnologists claim that they are Kelts of the same race as the northwestern French, the Cornishmen, Welch, Irish and Scotch. They are hardy, industrious, intelligent and reasonably progressive. Consequently they may be considered a desirable addition to our population and readily assimilate with it.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

We are entirely in accord with the President's sentiments as to the removal of the legend "In God we trust" from our National coins. There has always seemed something debasing, almost profane, in putting such a motto on our money. It had the savor of the Money Changers in the Temple. While every man should carry his religion into his daily life and never forget its principles in any exigency, yet there is no surer way of bringing piety into contempt than to thrust it upon people's minds at inopportune times and occasions. Piety is something from the heart, not merely the facile utterance of the lips. In the Latin countries we see with what facility the most sacred things can be handled about and become as soiled as the foulest things of the streets. Those unscrupulous old robbers, the Spanish "Conquistadores," went about the world with the most holy terms as constantly on their lips as the foulest oaths, with the result that wherever they went they left a string of "Holy Ghosts," "Holy Trinities," "Blood of Jesuses," "Blood of Marys" and similar sacred epithets to mark the places where they camped or established stations. It really disturbs the sincerely pious Northerner in Mexico City to find corners of the streets named "Holy Ghost," "Trinity," "Annunciation," etc.

We want to avoid as a pestilence such prostitution of words of the highest spiritual significance. No one wishes to read a sermon every time he takes a silver quarter in change, and it can not help from ineffectually cheapening religious instruction to find the bald legend "In God we trust" on every piece of a handful of silver change—every plugged quarter, every clipped half-dollar. We see how sacred terms can be prostituted and lose all their beauty and elevation by the example of the Mormons, who put the motto "Holiness to the Lord" over the stores in which they chaffered, haggled, cheated and swindled. The legend "Holiness to the Lord" speedily became a bitter reproach from its ostentatious employment upon places devoted to the coarse greed of the market place.

There is a place for everything, and the place for devout inscriptions is upon buildings and objects devoted to the worship of God, and those established in the interests of mercy, justice, morality and education. While "In God we trust" might be appropriate for a court room or a college, any man should see that it would be singularly out of place upon a chamber of commerce or theater, altho the men and women in the one might be no less reverent than those in the other.

Apart from the prostitution of sacred things in putting this legend upon our coins, there is a sickening pharisaism about its ostentatious parade of piety, and the less we have of this in inappropriate places, the better it will be for our soul's health.

OUR SOLVENCY, NOT OUR BANKRUPTCY.

The financial stringency has differed from all previous ones in revealing, not our bankruptcy, but our solvency. In all previous crises there was something so hopelessly rotten in our commercial system that it required the vigorous surgery of a financial crisis to get rid of the diseased portion.

In the panic of 1857 wildcat banknotes had cursed the country, and there could be no healthful business until the adventurers and rascals who had filled every State with their more or less worthless little banks and their flood of bank notes could be wiped out. It was impossible to do any sound, healthful business where every bank note that a man received was liable to a depreciation of from 25 per cent to utter worthlessness.

The panic of 1873 was the direct result of the frightful disorganization occasioned by the greatest war the world had ever seen. Property had been virtually destroyed in the South, and the good property remaining in the North had its value so distorted by the depreciation of the greenback down to 35 cents on the dollar that no one knew with any certainty what his real estate or his pig iron or his wheat was really worth. A readjustment had to be made upon an entirely new basis, and until this was done there could be no confidence in business circles.

The panic of 1892 was precipitated and aggravated by causes which are still fresh in the memories of those upon the stage of action. Our manufacturing had had an unprecedented development, favored by wise protective legislation, but a crowd of men who were in violent protest against this healthful encouragement succeeded in getting a majority in Congress, which proclaimed a firm intention of wiping out this protection. Naturally every one of our manufacturers at once ceased operations or decreased his activities until he could see what was going to be done. It was the part of prudence. Every merchant stopped giving advance orders for goods until he could see whether he would be able to buy them cheaper from Europe.

With this came the slump in wheat. Owing to the great development of our means of transportation and the perfection of the twine binder, which immensely reduced the cost of wheat growing, the production of wheat had been one of the most profitable industries in the country for many years. It has been said with great truth that the twine binder enabled us to resume specie payments. By 1890, however, the rest of the world had begun to have twine binders and swift steamships, so that they could raise and market wheat in competition with us. This while in 1896 wheat had sold in New York at from \$2.20 to \$3.45 a bushel, and as late as 1873 had brought from \$1.55 to \$2.25, the price sank in January, 1895, to 48 cents. This could not help spelling ruin to hundreds of thousands of farmers, who had bought land, built houses, purchased agricultural implements and made financial engagements of all kinds upon a basis of two or three times the then price for wheat. As matters began to be readjusted to the new condition and the skies lightened with a promise of hope, they were clouded again by the fatuous advocacy of free silver as a cure for the evils. Nothing could be done until this—

fear was disposed of by the decisive majorities obtained when McKinley was elected. The instant that it was known that McKinley had swept the country everybody took on fresh hope, and the panic was at an end.

The substantial difference to-day, and one which will make the stringency of short duration, is that the frost has shown our whole business system to be remarkably sound at core. There have been relatively few excesses grown up on the business system. On the other hand, our currency is remarkably sound; it is the best in the world; everybody fully believes that every form of notes or bills is worth 100 cents of the dollar, without discrimination between one form of currency and another. A man would just as soon have a silver note as a gold dollar. Finally and fundamentally, while our crops have not been so abundant as in some years, they are everywhere above the average of 10 years, and owing to the failure or the great diminution of crops abroad they will each of them bring much more money than the bumper crops of any previous year. The stringency reveals all this remarkable wealth and soundness, and in an unmistakable manner shows that nowhere is there the slightest reason for a lack of confidence in the future. The people are realizing this, and going about the affairs of life hopefully and more sanguine than they have felt for months while everybody saw that a storm was brewing.

The French newspaper men are just as sensational as those in this country, and with as little regard for what is likely to be true. They published as a fact that the United States was trying to get gold from the Bank of France to fill our war chest for an immediate war with Japan, and that the Japanese had protested against the admission of the United States short-term bonds to the Paris Bourse. The absurdity of this will make Americans laugh. The French are measuring the resources of this country by their own short yardstick. Before France or any other European country can go to war it has to ask permission of the Rothschilds and other financial magnates. Whenever the United States determines upon war we will make it with a happy independence of what any foreign banker may or may not say.

Benjamin Franklin, who was probably the brainiest of the Fathers of the Republic, had put on our first coins "Mind Your Business," which is an excellent advice even now, and if a motto on a coin has any value whatever it should be on those of the present day.

How rapidly Lincoln is rising in public esteem is shown by the fact that a scrap of his hand writing sold the other day in Philadelphia for \$119. All that there was written was, "Please inform the Cabinet to meet me here at 7 this evening."

A decision of the Pure Food and Dairy Board last week fixed the status of glazed coffee. Glazing of coffee is to be permitted, but it must be labeled as such. No coating is to be applied, colored, colored, powdered, coated or stained, whereby any damage or inferiority may be concealed. Lemon juice, flavored, gelatin, bicarbonate of soda and lime water are permitted. These are held to be necessary to prevent the escape of the aromatic principle from roasted coffee. Caramels are not to be labeled "whipped cream caramels" unless they are actually coated with whipped cream, and the addition of milk to the coating will not be considered constituting a creamed caramel.

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The suit which is now going on in England for the possession of the estates and title of the Duke of Portland is full of sensational incident.

The dukedom of Portland has existed since 1716, the time of George I., and is one of the richest in the Kingdom. The Duke of Portland is in direct descent from William Bentinck, first Earl of Portland, who was a gentleman of the bed chamber to William, Prince of Orange, when he became King of England, and who distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. The first Duke of Portland, who was his son, does not appear to have impressed himself upon history, and neither does his son, the second Duke, but the third Duke was a man of marked ability, and filled many high offices in the Kingdom with great distinction. He was Prime Minister at the time of our Revolutionary War, Secretary of State under the great Pitt, and twice First Lord of the Treasury. The fifth Duke of Portland, who is the subject of the present controversy, was one of England's richest peers and a very eccentric man. He was supposed not to have been married, and upon his death in 1879 his rich estate was divided among relatives, W. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, the present Duke of Portland, being one of the recipients. He was supposed to have been married, and upon his death in 1879 his rich estate was divided among relatives, W. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, the present Duke of Portland, being one of the recipients. He was supposed to have been married, and upon his death in 1879 his rich estate was divided among relatives, W. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, the present Duke of Portland, being one of the recipients.

It is said that Pope Pius X. has watched the recent escape of Miss Helen Maloney with great sorrow, attributing her regrettable action in a large measure to the freedom given our girls. Miss Maloney, it will be remembered, disappeared most mysteriously from her family and friends, presumably in the society of a young Englishman named Clarkson, and for some time her whereabouts were unknown. She was finally discovered by her anxious father in Europe, and brought back to America by him. The papers have been full of the case, and there would appear to be some doubt of the girl's sanity, since it is claimed she is married to two men, or that being married to one, she thought she wasn't, and married another, or words to that effect. The Maloneys, besides being very rich, are very prominent in the Catholic Church, a warm friendship between the Pope and the family having existed for several years. Martin Maloney has always been very liberal in his gifts to the Church, tho in a very quiet way, disliking publicity given to his actions, and it is said that many of the sisters, banished from their convents in France, are now supported by him, tho they do not themselves know it. The Maloneys have been frequent visitors to the Vatican, and three years ago the Pope, in appreciation of what Mr. Maloney has done, and as a proof of his personal regard for him, conferred the title of Papal Marquis upon him. Pope Pius has expressed the most sincere sympathy for the Maloneys in this recent unfortunate affair.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W. M., Little Falls, N. Y., asks: Is there any method of preparing coffee so that it will be free from caffeine? A process for this purpose has recently been described in Germany. It consists in first allowing the coffee bean to swell up in steam, then treating with soda or alkaline vapors, and finally by volatile solvents.

F. A. X., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes: Your reference in your paper of Oct. 19 to the request of Gen. Grant concerning his burial place deserves a further word. He wrote and handed to Col. Grant shortly before his death the following: "There are three places from which I wish a choice of burial place to be made."

"West Point—I would prefer this above others but for the fact that my wishes could not be placed beside me there."

"Galena, or some place in Illinois.—Because from that State I received my first General's commission."

"New York.—Because the people of that city befriended me in my need."

W. A. D., Richmond Hill, N. Y., asks: Is there any satisfactory evidence of the genealogy of King Alfred? A neighbor of mine claims to be descended from him.

The birth of King Alfred is recorded as 849, and his death as 901. The present King of England traces his descent directly back to him, the records of which may be found in Walter Besant's "Story of King Alfred," published at the time of the celebration of his millenary in 1901. It may be added that Asser, a Bishop of Sherborne and a contemporary of Alfred, left a life of the king, the work of which he traces his lineage directly back to Adam.

C. M. M., Mobile, Ala., asks: Can you tell me whether Sidney Luska, the author of "As It Was Written," is still living?

Sidney Luska was the pen name of Harry Harland. After writing his early stories he went to England, where he wrote "The Cardinal's Snuff Box," "My Friend Prospero" and other tales, under his own name. He died at San Remo, Italy, on Dec. 20, 1905.

L. M., Canton, Pa., writes: I see in The National Tribune, Oct. 27, W. T. S., of Oakland, Cal., asks about "Sons of Revolution." I did not know before that any but sons were admitted to this organization, and would like to know about the Order in New York. Can you post me as to the headquarters in that State?

Any lineal male descendant above the age of 21, of an ancestor who served in the army or navy of the United States in the service of any one of the original 13 Colonies during the War of the Revolution, between April 19, 1775, and April 19, 1783, is eligible. The Secretary of the New York Society, to whom you should apply for information, is Henry Russell Drowne, Frances Taverner, corner of Broad and Beaver streets, New York City. As you are a resident of Pennsylvania, I will add that the secretary of that Society is Ethan Allen Weaver, Lock Box 713, Philadelphia.

C. H. H., Interlachen, Fla., writes: Will you please answer the following questions thru your valuable paper: 1. What control has the United States Government over a State bank? 2. What control has the United States Government over a Safe Deposit Company? 3. What control has the United States Government over a Deposit, Loan and Trust Company? 4. Can a soldier that has lost an arm in the war and drawing \$55 a month pension get in any of the Soldiers' Homes?

1. None. 2. None. 3. None, except in the District of Columbia. 4. The loss of an arm and the receipt of a pension do not deprive a disabled soldier from entering any of the Soldiers' Homes. For full information write to Gen. Chas. M. Anderson, Greenville, O.

R. S., Central Village, Conn., asks: How can I get a copy of my discharge, as mine was stolen from me in 1865? If the original discharge does not exist, a certificate of service may be obtained from the War Department or from the Adjutant-General of the State from which your regiment came.

J. L. H., Knoxville, Tenn., asks: What salary does the king of England get? The King and Queen of Great Britain and Ireland receive \$2,350,000 annually, and the King also receives \$600,000 a year from the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Books and Pictures Given Away.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in stock a number of books and pictures that we propose to give away. The space occupied by the storage of these books and pictures is needed at once for other purposes. We cannot wait to sell these books and pictures—we must have the space now. A last opportunity to secure any one of these books or pictures is given to those sending their subscriptions now. All that we require is that you send one dollar for a year's subscription, at the same time selecting the book or picture that you wish, and pay the postage on the particular book or picture that you selected. We do not even ask that you pay the expense of packing the book or picture—we will do that at our own cost.

This is a last opportunity to secure any of the pictures or books. A subscriber is limited to the choice of one book or picture. We wish to distribute these as widely as possible, therefore we will give only one to any subscriber.

Remember that you pay nothing for the book or picture—it is given to you—all that is required is that you renew your subscription and pay the postage.

Washington During War Times.

This book is printed on the very best book paper, in large clear type, and is illustrated with about 50 excellent half-tones made from wartime photographs and sketches of the Nation's Capital. These photographs and sketches were secured only after much expense in time and labor. They show the Capital City just as it appeared in 1861 to 1865.

Postage, 6 cents.
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